09/624,946

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:01:41 ON 29 OCT 2002

=> s single heavy chain# or single light chain#
L1 229 SINGLE HEAVY CHAIN# OR SINGLE LIGHT CHAIN#

=> s l1 and ((attach## or bind#)(10a)(oligonucleotide# or nuleic acid#))
L2 0 L1 AND ((ATTACH## OR BIND#)(10A)(OLIGONUCLEOTIDE# OR NULEIC ACID#))

=> s l1 and attach##
L3 3 L1 AND ATTACH##

=> s l3 and oligonucleotide#
L4 0 L3 AND OLIGONUCLEOTIDE#

=> s l1 and (oligonucleotide# or polynucleotide#)
L5 0 L1 AND (OLIGONUCLEOTIDE# OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE#)

=> d l3 1-3 bib ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1984:304355 BIOSIS
DN BA78:40835
TI PROTEIN-PROTEIN INTERACTIONS IN CONTACT ACTIVATION OF BLOOD COAGULATION CHARACTERIZATION OF FLUORESCEIN LABELED HUMAN HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT KININOGEN LIGHT CHAIN AS A PROBE.
AU BOCK P E; SHORE J D
CS DIV. BIOCHEM. RES., HENRY FORD HOSP., DETROIT, MICH. 48202.
SO J BIOL CHEM, (1983) 258 (24), 15079-15086.
CODEN: JBCHA3. ISSN: 0021-9258.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB Limited proteolysis of high MW kininogen by kallikrein resulted in the generation of an inactive heavy chain of MW = 64,000 and active light chains of MW = 64,000 and 51,000 when analyzed by sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-gel electrophoresis under reducing conditions. Starting with kininogen from outdated plasma, a light chain with an apparent MW of 51,000 on 7.5% SDS gels was purified and characterized. MW of 28,900 .+-. 1,100 and 30,500 .+-. 1,600 were obtained by gel filtration of the reduced and alkylated protein in 6 M guanidine HCl and equilibrium sedimentation under non-denaturing conditions in the air-driven ultracentrifuge, respectively. The light chain stained positively with periodic acid-Schiff reagent on SDS gels indicating that covalently **attached** carbohydrate may be responsible for the anomalously high Mw estimated by SDS-gel electrophoresis. A **single light chain** thiol group reacted with 5,5'-dithiobis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid) (DTNB) in the presence and absence of 6 M guanidine HCl. Special fluorescent labeling of the thiol group with 5-(iodoacetamido)fluorescein (IAF) occurred without loss of clotting activity. Addition of purified human

plasma prekallikrein to the IAF-light chain resulted in a maximum increase in fluorescence anisotropy of 0.041 .+-. 0.001 and no change in the fluorescence intensity. Fluorescence anisotropy measurements of the equilibrium binding of prekallikrein to the IAF-light chain yielded an average Kd of 17.3 .+-. 2.5 nM and stoichiometry of 1.07 .+-. 0.07 mol of prekallikrein/mol of IAF-light chain. Measurements of the interaction of prekalikrein with iodoacetamide-alkylated light chain using the IAF-light chain as a probe gave an average Kd of 16 .+-. 4 nM and stoichiometry of 1.0 .+-. 0.2 indicating indistinguishable affinities for prekallikrein.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1983:609124 CAPLUS
DN 99:209124
TI Protein-protein interactions in contact activation of blood coagulation. Characterization of fluorescein-labeled human high-molecular-weight kininogen-light chain as a probe
AU Bock, Paul E.; Shore, Joseph D.
CS Div. Biochem. Res., Henry Ford Hosp., Detroit, MI, 48202, USA
SO J. Biol. Chem. (1983), 258(24), 15079-86
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DT Journal
LA English
AB Limited proteolysis of high-mol.-wt. kininogen by kallikrein resulted in the generation of an inactive heavy chain of relative mol. wt. (Mr) = 64,000 and active light chains of Mr = 64,000 and 51,000 when analyzed by SDS-gel electrophoresis under reducing conditions. Starting with kininogen from outdated plasma, a light chain with a Mr of 51,000 or 7.5% SDS gels was purified and characterized. Mr Values of 28,900 and 30,500 were obtained by gel filtration of the reduced and alkylated protein in 6M guanidine HCl and equil. sedimentation under nondenaturing conditions in the air-driven ultracentrifuge, resp. The light chain stained pos. with periodic acid-Schiff reagent on SDS gels indicating that covalently **attached** carbohydrate may be responsible for the anomalously high mol. wt. estd. by SDS-gel electrophoresis. A **single light-chain** thiol group reacted with DTNB in the presence and absence of 6M guanidine HCl. Specific fluorescent labeling of the thiol group with 5-(iodoacetamido)fluorescein (IAF) occurred without loss of clotting activity. Addn. of purified human plasma prekallikrein to the IAF-light chain resulted in a max. increase in fluorescence anisotropy of 0.041 and no change in the fluorescence intensity. Fluorescence anisotropy measurements of the equil. binding of prekallikrein to the IAF-light chain yielded an av. Kd of 17.3 nM and stoichiometry of 1.07 mol prekallikrein/mol IAF-light chain. Measurements of the interaction of prekallikrein with iodoacetamide-alkylated light chain using the IAF-light chain as a probe gave an av. Kd of 16 nM and stoichiometry of 1.0, indicating indistinguishable affinities for prekallikrein.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE
AN 84087907 MEDLINE
DN 84087907 PubMed ID: 6558074
TI Protein-protein interactions in contact activation of blood coagulation. Characterization of fluorescein-labeled human high molecular weight kininogen-light chain as a probe.
AU Bock P E; Shore J D
NC HL 25670 (NHLBI)
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1983 Dec 25) 258 (24) 15079-86.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198402
ED Entered STN: 19900319

Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19840214

AB Limited proteolysis of high molecular weight kininogen by kallikrein resulted in the generation of an inactive heavy chain of Mr = 64,000 and active light chains of Mr = 64,000 and 51,000 when analyzed by sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-gel electrophoresis under reducing conditions. Starting with kininogen from outdated plasma, a light chain with an apparent molecular weight of 51,000 on 7.5% SDS gels was purified and characterized. Molecular weights of 28,900 +/- 1,100 and 30,500 +/- 1,600 were obtained by gel filtration of the reduced and alkylated protein in 6 M guanidine HCl and equilibrium sedimentation under nondenaturing conditions in the air-driven ultracentrifuge, respectively. The light chain stained positively with periodic acid-Schiff reagent on SDS gels indicating that covalently **attached** carbohydrate may be responsible for the anomalously high molecular weight estimated by SDS-gel electrophoresis. A **single light chain** thiol group reacted with 5,5'-dithiobis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid) (DTNB) in the presence and absence of 6 M guanidine HCl. Specific fluorescent labeling of the thiol group with 5-(iodoacetamido)fluorescein (IAF) occurred without loss of clotting activity. Addition of purified human plasma prekallikrein to the IAF-light chain resulted in a maximum increase in fluorescence anisotropy of 0.041 +/- 0.001 and no change in the fluorescence intensity. Fluorescence anisotropy measurements of the equilibrium binding of prekallikrein to the IAF-light chain yielded an average Kd of 17.3 +/- 2.5 nM and stoichiometry of 1.07 +/- 0.07 mol of prekallikrein/mol of IAF-light chain. Measurements of the interaction of prekallikrein with iodoacetamide-alkylated light chain using the IAF-light chain as a probe gave an average Kd of 16 +/- 4 nM and stoichiometry of 1.0 +/- 0.2 indicating indistinguishable affinities for prekallikrein.

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=> s l1 and (attach## or bound or link##)
L6          38 L1 AND (ATTACH## OR BOUND OR LINK##)

=> dup rem l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7           18 DUP REM L6 (20 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l7 and DNA
L8           2 L7 AND DNA

=> d l8 1-2 bib ab

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 2  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN   1998:222149  BIOSIS
DN   PREV199800222149
TI   Structural and molecular characterization of dynein in a gall-midge insect
     having motile sperm with only the outer arm.
AU   Lupetti, Pietro; Mencarelli, Caterina; Rosetto, Marco; Heuser, John E.;
     Dallai, Romano (1)
CS   (1) Dip. Biol. Evolutiva, Univ. Siena, Via P. A. Mattioli 4, 53100 Siena
     Italy
SO   Cell Motility and the Cytoskeleton, (1998) Vol. 39, No. 4, pp. 303-317.
     ISSN: 0886-1544.
DT   Article
LA   English
AB   The dipteran Monarthropalpus flavus possesses a peculiar sperm axoneme,
     characterized by multiple rows of microtubular doublets linked
     by the outer dynein arms only, lacking any equivalent of the central
     pair/radial spoke complex. The structure of these dynein molecules was
     studied by electron microscopy (EM). Using the quick-freeze, deep-etch
     method of EM, they were found to be similar to outer dynein arms described
     previously. Two globular "heads," each subdivided by a cleft, are clearly
     discernible. "Stalks" extend from proximal head to contact the B-tubule of
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the adjacent doublet. Unlike the situation in vertebrate sperm, the stalks sometimes branch into two thinner strands that contact the B-tubule at different sites. Treatment of demembranated sperm cells with ATP and vanadate induces conformational changes in the dynein outer arms. These are interpreted as the result of rotation of the dynein head with respect to what is observed in axonemes in rigor condition (after ATP depletion). SDS-PAGE indicates that the high-molecular-weight complement of this molecule comprises a **single heavy chain**.
Specific dynein heavy chain-related **DNA** sequences corresponding to the catalytic-phosphate binding region were amplified by RT-PCR. Only one axonemal dynein sequence was identified among all amplified fragments. Southern blot analysis performed on genomic **DNA** using this sequence as a probe identified two hybridizing genes, only one of which is able to encode a functional product. Thus, genetic analysis indicates that this axonemal outer arm dynein is a homodimer of a **single heavy chain** subunit. In vivo, spermatozoa of this species are stored in a rolled configuration in female spermatheca, where they move rapidly with a wave-like motion. This movement could not be reproduced in vitro, except when spermatozoa were constrained in a bent configuration by some mechanical impediment. We propose that, in the absence of both the central pair/radial spoke complex and the inner arms, a curvature-dependent activation acts to trigger motility in these spermatozoa.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1978:119097 CAPLUS
DN 88:119097
TI Structural and functional properties of the "hairy" cells of leukemic reticuloendotheliosis
AU Braylan, Raul C.; Jaffe, Elaine S.; Triche, Timothy J.; Nanba, Koji; Fowlkes, Betty J.; Metzger, Henry; Frank, Michael M.; Dolan, Michael S.; Yee, Carole L.; et al.
CS Natl. Cancer Inst., NIH, Bethesda, Md., USA
SO Cancer (Philadelphia) (1978), 41(1), 210-27
CODEN: CANCAR; ISSN: 0008-543X
DT Journal
LA English
AB In "hairy" cells from 7 patients with leukemic reticuloendotheliosis ("hairy cell leukemia") (HCL), tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase was demonstrated. The abnormal cells displayed complement receptors in 6 cases, although there was variation in the no. of abnormal cells expressing the receptor. Receptors for IgG were present in all 7 cases on a high no. of abnormal cells. In 6 cases the "hairy" cells showed surface Ig (SIg) when examd. immediately after isolation. Procedures to eliminate in vivo **bound** protein substantially decreased the no. of SIg-bearing cells, indicating that most SIg represented cytophilic protein. In 2 cases, however, SIg restricted to a **single light chain** type remained on the abnormal cells, suggesting that in these 2 cases the SIg may have been an intrinsic cellular product. Attempts to demonstrate Ig synthesis were unsuccessful and there was no evidence that the "hairy" cells contained cytoplasmic Ig. In vitro phagocytosis of latex particles by the abnormal cells was obsd. in all cases by transmission electron microscopy, although the no. of phagocytic "hairy" cells varied widely from case to case. In 4 of 5 spleens with HCL, normal macrophages detected by the presence of nonspecific esterase was abundant and markedly enlarged. The electronically detd. size distribution of HCL suspensions demonstrated a characteristic double-peaked curve and modal vols. seldom seen in other chronic leukemias or lymphomas. Quant. scanning electron microscopic anal. of HCL populations corroborated that the peculiar "hairy" appearance of the abnormal cells was due to extensive surface ruffles which are not obsd. in normal or neoplastic lymphocytes. The "hairy" cells are evidently structurally and functionally unique elements, different than any other normal or abnormal cell of the lymphoreticular system known at

present. Studies of cellular **DNA** quantitation and thymidine incorporation indicated that the growth rate of the "hairy" cells is exceedingly low.

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WEST

Freeform Search

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: L26 and epitope$1

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Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L27	L26 and epitope$1	9	L27
L26	L25 and kit$1	9	L26
L25	CDR near5 (attach$2 or bind$ or bound) near5 (oligonucleotide$1 or nucleic acid$1)	24	L25
L24	(heavy chain or light chain) near5 (attach$2 or bound) near5 (oligonucleotide$1 or nucleic acid$1)	0	L24
L23	(heavy chain or light chain) near5 attach$2 near5 (oligonucleotide$1 or nucleic acid$1)	0	L23
L22	L20 and (epitope near5 detect$)	19	L22
L21	L20 and polymerase chain reaction$1	71	L21
L20	l18 and quantif$	88	L20
L19	L18 and (quantif$ near5 epitope$1)	0	L19
L18	l15 and kit$1	225	L18
L17	L16 and kit$1	0	L17
L16	L15 and (quantif$ near5 epitope$1)	3	L16
L15	L14 and epitope$1	304	L15
L14	(heavy chain or light chain) near5 (oligonucleotide$1 or nucleic acid$1)	483	L14
L13	(heavy chain or light chain) near5 (oligonucleotide$s or nucleic acid$1)	404	L13
L12	L11 and (heavy chain or light chain or complementarity determining region$1)	4	L12
L11	L10 and epitope$1	8	L11
L10	L9 and kit$1	10	L10
L9	immuno-polymerase chain reaction$1	18	L9
L8	immono-polymerase chain reaction	0	L8
L7	l5 and (nucleic acid$1 or oligonucleotide$1 or polynucleotide$1)	5	L7
L6	L5 and (attach$2 near5 (nucleic acid or oligonucleotide$1))	0	L6
L5	L4 and specific	5	L5
L4	L3 and kit$1	5	L4
L3	L2 and epitope$1	5	L3
L2	quantif$ near5 (heavy chain or light chain or complementarity determining region$1)	13	L2
DB=DWPI,USPT,EPAB,JPAB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L1	kit$1 near5 quantif$ near5 (heavy chain or light chain or complementarity-determining region)	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY